Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, December 18, 1800. [No. 8.

Conditions of publication
of the
Alexandria Advertiſer
and
Commercial Intelligencer.

I. *It will be publiſhed on a half ſheet of ſuper-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a ſpecimen.*

II. *It will be publiſhed every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to ſubſcribers in town with the utmoſt regularity and expedition, and tranſmitted to thoſe at a diſtance through the moſt early and regular channels of conveyance.*

III. *The price will be* Five Dollars *per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the firſt number, the remainder at the end of the year.*

JOHN & J. H. TUCKER
HAVE FOR SALE,
At the Store of the late Col. J. Fitzgerald,

Turk's Iſland and Liverpool } SALT.
Leaf and Muſcovada Sugars,
Coffee and Molaſſes
Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong, } TEAS.
Madiera, Sherry, St. Lucar, Malaga, Claret, } WINES.
Old Brandy,
Spirits, Whiſkey, &c. &c.

Leather, and a general aſſortment of Ship Chandlery and Carpenter's tools, alſo a few trunks of Iriſh Linens, Muſlins, and Nun's Thread; which they will ſell low for caſh or exchange for counrry produce.—Orders for groceries from Town or country punctually attended to.

December 10, eod2w.

A Houſekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a diſcreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as *a Houſekeeper.*—A middle aged woman of a mild diſpoſition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be neceſſary in ſuperintending a nurſery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

The Creditors of the Eſtate of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requeſted to forward to Mrs. *Ball* a ſtatement of their claims; as the Adminiſtrators are anxious to provide for the diſcharge of them as early as poſſible.

Loudoun, Dec. 3, 1800. (15) 7t

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 9.

The memorial of Samuel H. Smith and Thomas Carpenter under conſideration.

This memorial repreſents that it has heretofore been uſual to admit the reporters of debates and proceedings within the bar of the houſe, ſo as to enable them to hear diſtinctly; but that the ſituation now aſſigned to them, to wit, without the bar of the houſe, would not enable them to execute, with accuracy, their engagements to furniſh the debates for public view.

The ſelect committee, to whom this memorial was referred, reported their opinion that it would not be expedient for the houſe to take any order thereupon.

Mr. Chriſtie moved the commitment of the report to a committee of the whole houſe. This was negatived, 46 to 43.

Mr. Jackſon ſaid he was ſolicitous to have the debates given out to the public, in order that they might obſerve what was doing in congreſs: as theſe gentlemen had propoſed to execute the buſineſs, he hoped they would be encouraged ſo to do by bebeing accommodated with ſuitable ſituations. That his conſtituents and the public might know his opinion upon this ſubject, he called for the yeas and nays. One fifth of the members preſent riſing, it was agreed to inſert the names on the journal.

Mr. Nicholas ſaid in a government like ours, a popular government; one in which the people had a controul, and whoſe will could be executed, it was of the utmoſt conſequence that the fulleſt and moſt ample report of public proceedings poſſible ſhould be detailed to the world, in order that the conduct of that houſe might be duly eſtimated. The laws were publiſhed, it was true, but it was of ſmall conſequence to know the exiſtence of thoſe laws without a due underſtanding of them and of the reaſons why they are paſſed, as well as the grounds of oppoſition to them.

Beſides this, numerous projects of laws and reſolutions were formed in that houſe, which were cruſhed before their maturation. The proceedings on theſe projects, little or nothing of which appeared on the journals, ought to be known to the people as much as the laws. The proceedings of the houſe cannot be fully underſtood by what is finally done; it is neceſſary that what is attempted ſhould be known, in order to a right judgement of proceedings in the houſe. If theſe conſiderations were of moment, Mr. N. ſaid, he muſt conſider it a matter of great delicacy in the houſe to refuſe a requeſt of thoſe perſons, who conſider themſelves qualified to make a faithful report, and who were the only perſons offering to execute it. How, if this means of communication was cut off, could it be expected that the public could receive this neceſſary information.

Farther than this, it was an innovation on the former practice of the houſe—ever ſince he had held a ſeat, perſons of this deſcription had been admitted to eaſy and accommodating ſituations, and ſhould they now be prevented? He truſted it never would be done, but upon the moſt forcible reaſons, ſuch as he believed did not now exiſt.

Mr. N. referred to a diſpoſition in former houſes, when, inſtead of wiſhing to ſtifle the debate, proceedings were had towards the appointment of a Stenographer, who was to be an officer of the houſe. Nothing, he believed, but the reſponſibility that would attach to the houſe, who would ſo ſanction the reports, prevented the actual execution of that deſign; the houſe would have been anſwerable, while the correction of errors committed by the reporter, would have been out of the reach of the individual members. Added to this, it had been uſual, in order to ſtimulate the induſtry, and improve the talents of any who might make the attempt, to admit all whoſe behaviour was conſiſtent, into eligible ſituations, and ſhould the houſe now forbid, merely on the groundleſs excuſe of inconvenience? He truſted not. The character of the houſe muſt be materially changed, if they did not admit the requeſt—a matter, which was one of ſo conſiderable importance as to invite a gentleman from a great diſtance to make propoſals towards an appointment. If after all this ſanction, the then exiſting houſe ſhould now, upon the mere conſideration of a trifling inconvenience to the individual members, a merely imaginary inconvenience, perſons of this deſcription ſhould be diſcarded, was to him unaccountable. It was a matter of conſiderable delicacy to invade a practice of ſuch public importance, and he hoped the innovation would not be made.

He could conceive, or indeed had heard of but two reaſons againſt their admiſſion; one was, that it was paſſing a reſolution upon a ſubject that had never yet been brought up in this view, and that it would give a ſanction to the debates as reported by thoſe ſtenographers. What was the amount of the deſire of gentlemen favourable to the memorial? It was only *that places ſhould be aſſigned, under the direction of the ſpeaker, in a ſituation where the members could be heard.* The very ſame thing had always been done, but never did he hear that becauſe thoſe perſons were accommodated, the houſe were made reſponſible for their reports! Beſides, if barely admitting them to the windows within the bar, would be making the houſe reſponſible, would it not be equally ſo to ſuffer them to write in the lobby, or even in the gallery? Surely the ſame force of reaſoning was good. This kind of excuſe was but tacitly ſaying the debates ſhould not be reported at all; for if the ſpeaker always had and continued to have the power of aſſigning them ſituations, and he exerciſed that power, the reſponſibility was as much attached to the houſe as tho' they were now to be admitted by a reſolution.

Another objection he had heard of, was, that this power had heretofore, and ought ſtill to remain with the ſpeaker, and that it was an innovation thereupon to paſs an order in the houſe upon it. He underſtood that the ſpeaker had already paſſed his opinion upon the ſubject; he did not call in queſtion the motives which led to that deciſion, but whatever they were, it could not be improper for the houſe alſo to paſs an opinion upon it. He could not account for this conduct to his conſtituents, without giving them every opportunity of reading his public conduct, which it would be ſtifling to exclude them the privilege heretofore granted.

Mr. Otis ſaid he was one of thoſe who did not feel a very ſtrenuous diſpoſition to oppoſe this meaſure from its being of perſonal inconvenience. His ſituation in the houſe was ſuch as to prevent his being incommoded, if there were ſufficient room to admit the memorialiſts within the bar of the houſe. But they were now admitted without the bar, becauſe the opinion of the ſpeaker was, that there was not room to accommodate them. But this was not all, it was an appeal from the deciſion of the chair, the ſpeaker having declared it inexpedient. But it was not to be ſuppoſed an invariable opinion in the ſpeaker; it was not to be thought that, becauſe he had once refuſed, it could not be granted on particular occaſions. A debate might ariſe on an important queſtion, when the ſpeaker would have no objection to grant the admiſſion, and therefore it might not be an uniform deciſion in all caſes.

But Mr. Otis ſaid, he was oppoſed to it, becauſe it was againſt precedent, ever ſince the adoption of the government; for never had he heard of a reſolution ſanctioning the reports that appeared, which, in his opinion, this would do. This he ſhould be unwilling to do, for though at times the ſpeeches had been reported with tolerable accuracy, they had alſo at other times been ſo mangled that gentlemen were unacquainted with the appearance of their own ſpeeches in print. This ſanction without a power over the reporters, he never ſhould be diſpoſed to give; he would far rather they ſhould be paid by the houſe; then there would be a kind of reſponſibility for the accuracy of the reports not to be expected in any other way. By the propoſed mode they would be virtually made officers of the houſe as much as the clerk, but have no reſponſibility attached to their labours.

The complaint was made on the ground of an impoſſibility to hear the members ſpeak with accuracy. Mr. O. ſaid he had the curioſity to make the experiment in different parts of the houſe, and found he could hear tolerably well in the lobby. He was not diſpoſed to ſend them up to the gallery, but he was fully perſuaded that they might hear very well even there; if, indeed, the gallery was not a good place o hear, why were the good people of the United States ſent up there? Why ſhould they be put where they could not hear?

Beſides theſe reaſons, why ſhould the places be filled to narrow the boundaries of the houſe already too much circumſcribed? He ſhould not be diſpoſed to make any innovations in this new chamber but from the moſt powerful reaſons. What was to be done when the heads of departments and foreign miniſters, uſually admitted to thoſe ſituations, came to the houſe; there would then be no room for the ſtenographers, and yet they would make a kind of claim, except the reſolution for their admiſſion was to be reſcinded, which it would undoubtedly be neceſſary to do, for the ſpeaker could never undo what the houſe had thought it neceſſary for them to do.

Mr. Nicholſon thought the queſtion barely reſted on this: would the houſe do what the ſpeaker had refuſed to do? Had the ſpeaker granted this permiſſion, it would not have been left for a queſtion to the houſe. Objections had been made on the ground of ſanction; it was ſaid to be an approbation to the reports given of the ſpeeches, for the houſe to admit the ſtenographers within the bar. What, he aſked, was the difference? The houſe had delegated to the ſpeaker the power of admitting them: by that delegation was not the houſe equally reſponſible for their accuracy? Certainly.

But it had been ſaid, that upon great queſtions the ſpeaker might admit ſtenographers, provided the places were not filled with the heads of departments and foreign miniſters. Thus foreign miniſters and heads of departments were to be accommodated at all events. He confeſſed he would rather theſe officers ſhould be entirely excluded from the houſe, than that the people of this country ſhould be told that the houſe of repreſentatives would not ſuffer them to hear what was doing there. Certainly the convenience of the people of this country ought to be conſulted before that of the heads of departments or foreign miniſters. He conceived it of vaſt importance, that the people ſhould be acquainted with the proceedings of their repreſentatives, and, as had been ſaid, it could only be known through the preſs.

It had been complained by the gentleman laſt up, that inaccuracies were ſometimes committed, and therefore it ought not to be ſanctioned. If this were really true, he would aſk was it the way to amend it by magnifying the evil? If theſe gentlemen were put in a worſe ſituation than uſual, could it be expected but their reports would be more inaccurate ſtill? If they could not carry the ſpeech of a gentleman through an hour or two with accuracy, was it to be expected they could do it with accuracy, when they could not hear it diſtinctly? He believed it to be impoſſible to hear the ſpeaker in the lobby or in the gallery: he had obſerved the truth of this declaration in the lobby: he had not in the gallery, but had been informed it was impoſſible to hear there. It certainly was a deſirable thing to tell the people what was doing in the houſe, and that could not be done with propriety, except the permiſſion was granted. If they were to be permitted to come into the houſe at all, their ſituation ought to be ſuch as to accommodate their attempts.

As to the conveniencies of the individual members, Mr. N. pointed out a mode by which their could be plenty of room for the members to paſs without feeling the leaſt incumbrance: but even at the hazard of a ſmall inconvenience, he hoped the houſe would grant the object of the memorial, and diſagree with the report of the committee.

Mr. Rutledge obſerved, that the two gentlemen oppoſed to the report had talked very much of the means of affording the people a knowledge of the proceedings of the houſe, but he would appeal to their candor to ſay whether that was the queſtion. There was not a gentleman in the houſe, he would be bold to ſay, who would wiſh to ſtifle the debates, or to prevent their being taken down. The only queſtion was, whether the houſe ſhould be obſervant of their former practice, or whether a novel proceeding ſhould be introduced? Whether the houſe would ſuppoſe that thoſe perſons would diſcharge all the duties of their engagement with impartiality and propriety, or whether they would inſiſt on having the debates publiſhed under the kind of ſanction given by the proceedings propoſed.

Mr. R. then adverted to a former deciſion of the chair, when, he ſaid, a certain reporter ſo groſſly miſrepreſented, and was in that habit, as to become the ſubject of complaint: upon application from the miſſtated member, he refuſed to correct the intended error, on which account the Speaker executed his power by diſcharging him from the privilege uſed by others, of being within the bar. This was acquieſced in by the houſe without any public oppoſition. Now if a perſon ſhould ſo miſrepreſent a member, who was admitted by a vote of the houſe, the Speaker would not have power to diſcharge him: it muſt be done by a vote, which would very much retard public proceedings. He wiſhed to ſupport the opinion of the chair, which he thought conſiſtent with the convenience of the houſe.

Mr. Hill declared that he was oppoſed to the reſolution offered by the committee: he conſidered this a mere queſtion of convenience: he thought the ſpeaker very properly declared it ſo, in oppoſing the admiſſion of thoſe gentlemen; it was his opinion that it would be inconvenient to the members: the members were now applied to, and were called upon to ſay, by their vote, whether it would incommode them or not. For himſelf, he declared he was willing to undergo the perſonal inconvenience, and he believed from the ſeat he had taken it would be as much to him as to any gentleman. He wiſhed to do every thing in his power to obtain a correct ſtatement of the proceedings of the houſe, and that the people ſhould alſo ſee it, which he was well aſſured it was impoſſible to obtain, conſidering the ſituation of the reporters without the bar.

Mr. Griſwold viewed the ſubject as nothing elſe but an appeal from the deciſion of the chair. Stenographers had been excluded by order of the ſpeaker, they had alſo been admitted by permiſſion of the ſpeaker; the queſtion now was ſimply whether the houſe would deprive the ſpeaker of that power, and to open the area in the front of the chair or not? What would be the conſequence? Why in two or three weeks there would be ſeveral, and then gentlemen, finding it incommoding to them muſt reſort to a queſtion from the houſe whether they ſhould be ſent out again or not. This would be very inconvenient. He thought the opinion of the ſpeaker was right, and that it was impoſſible to fill that place without much inconvenience. Indeed he did not believe it of ſo much importance to the reporters as was pretended: he believed it to be a matter of pride more than any thing, and that they would be gratified by an appeal from the deciſion of the chair. He hoped it would be left with the chair, as it always had been.

Mr. Thatcher believed the concluſion, whatever it might be, was of but little conſequence, and he cared but little about it. The matter of form was, in his view, the moſt important. He ſaid that for 4 out of 5 ſeſſions, ſtenographers were not permitted to come within the bar, while at New-York, and he believed the debates were taken with as much accuracy or more than they had been ſince. Indeed he believed the complaints made, had all been ſince the period when they were admitted within the bar; and therefore he concluded the ſituation would not prevent the debates from going out to the public; that was but an idle excuſe: if, however, the ſpeaker thought proper to admit them, even in front of the chair, he ſhould have no objection.

Mr. Nicholſon explained, that he did not wiſh nor hint that the place to be aſſigned ſhould be in the area or front of the chair, but that it might be in the receſſes of the windows, which being large, might be occupied without at all incommoding the members, and eſpecially ſo if the alterations in the benches were made which he before propoſed, and which could be done with eaſe.

Mr. Davis ſaid, that being ſeated on one ſide of the houſe, he really could not hear what was ſaid by gentlemen on the other, and if ſo, how could it be expected the ſtenographers could hear who were placed without the bar at the ends of the houſe; eſpecially from their attention being taken off by gentlemen whiſpering and converſing about them, which they would do in the lobby.

If they were placed within the bar of the houſe, they would then be in the power of the houſe: if they were incapable, or guilty of miſrepreſentation, the houſe could at any time turn them out, and therefore the object of ſome gentlemen would be more effectually accompliſhed. He contended that it would be impoſſible to convey the buſineſs of the houſe to the knowledge of the people, if it was not reported in the newſpapers. Of what avail, he aſked, was it to take the yeas and nays? Was it in order to be ſhut up within the confines of the journal of the houſe. This would very illy anſwer the purpoſes often declared of making the votes public. No; it was that the votes may be diſſeminated on important queſtions. The people were ſolicitous to know upon what principle their repreſentatives acted, and how were they to know it? Not the 40 or 50 who attend the galleries could diſſeminate it, but it could be done by encouraging the debates to be made public, and this could only be done effectually through the medium of the newſpapers. There could be no danger of a croud being admitted to theſe ſituations, for it would ever be in the power of the houſe to prevent the number becoming burthenſome. It had been ſaid that there was a perſon turned from the houſe for ſome ſuppoſed inſult: this had been uſed as an argument to leave the power with the ſpeaker. This Mr. Davis thought an argument why the ſpeaker ſhould not have the power; he thought the houſe competent to judge of the propriety or impropriety of any man's conduct, over whom it may have power. A ſpeaker might, from mere motives of reſentment, forbid a man when no fault was attached to him. He would not ſuggeſt that it had or would be done, but he thought, to place it in the houſe, would prevent the poſſibility.

[*To be continued.*]

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12.

By a gentleman who arrived here yeſterday in the brig Union from Malaga, the Editor of the New-York Gazette has been favoured with the following copy of the 4th article of the Treaty between this country and France.

Property captured and not yet definitively condemned, or which may be captured before the exchange of ratification, (contraband goods deſtined to an enemy's port excepted) ſhall be mutually reſtored on the following proof of ownerſhip, viz.

[Here follows a copy of the French columns of the paſſports, now uſed by the American veſſels.]

And this paſſport will be ſufficient, without any other paper, any ordinance to the contrary notwithſtanding, which paſſport ſhall not be deemed requiſite to have been renewed or recalled, whatever numbers of voyages the ſaid ſhip may have made, unleſs ſhe ſhall have returned home, within the ſpace of a year.

Proof with reſpect to the cargo ſhall be certificates containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip failed, and whither ſhe is bound; ſo that the forbidden or contraband goods may be diſtinguiſhed by the certificates, which ſhall have been made out by the officer of the place whence the ſhip ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed form of the country.

And if ſuch paſſport or certificates, or both, ſhall have been deſtroyed by accidents or taken by force, their deficiency may be ſupplied by ſuch other proof of citizenſhip, as are admiſſible by the general uſage of nations.

Proof with reſpect to any others than merchant ſhips, ſhall be the commiſſion they bear—This article ſhall take effect from the date of the ſignature of the preſent proviſional treaty; and if from the date of the ſaid ſignature, any property ſhall be condemned contrary to the intent of the ſaid treaty, before the knowledge of this ſtipulation ſhall be obtained, the property ſo condemned, ſhall, without delay, be reſtored or paid for.

In a Paris paper of the 6th October, received by the brig Union, we find the following articles:

"The two American miniſters, Meſſrs. Davie and Elſworth, are to ſet ſail from Havre this day. The third, Mr. Murray, will depart to-morrow for the Hague, where he is miniſter.

Citizen Louis Buonaparte ſets off to-morrow for a journey to Germany. He goes firſt to Pruſſia.

They write from Rome, that M. Labrador, miniſter of Spain, has begun the exerciſe of his function near Pius VII.

A Piedmonteſe, named Amoreti, was arreſted at Genoa, being the bearer of ſeveral letters from the King and Queen of Sardinia directed to Turin.

When the arrival of the Emperor at the army was announced by the firing of guns, and that general Moreau was appriſed of it, this laſt ſent to the head-quarters of the Emperor a general officer to compliment his majeſty.

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ARRIVED,

Ship Neptune, Lane, Newry; Eagle, Thompſon, Belfaſt; Hunter, ———;

Madeira; Walten, Parker, N. Bedford, Brig Venus, ——, Antigua; Union, Packwood. Malaga; Race-Horſe, Whitleſay, Jamaica; Mary, Lattemer, Cork; ſchooner Three Siſters, Penny, Halifax.

The Race-Horſe, on the 16th, ſpoke he ſchr. Aſſiſtance, Mann, from Philadelphia to Aux Cayes.

On the 19th, ſpoke the Clariſſa, Nichols, from Curracoa to Philadelphia, in ballaſt.

On the 3d inſt. ſpoke the brig Weſt Point, John Alſtan, 37 days from Cuba to Philadelphia, and ſupplied her with proviſions. Captain Alſton informed that an American with cattle to Jamaica, had been taken into St. Jago de Cuba, by a Spaniſh felucca.

Capt. W. alſo informs, that on the 2d. of November, while at St. Ann's he, with great difficulty, rode out a hurricane in that harbor, which drove on ſhore all the veſſels from that to Port Antonio; and on going in to clear out on the 16th, he found a large ſhip on ſhore, and ſeveral houſes blown down.

Among other veſſels on ſhore was the Charleſton Packet, Rice, at Bay. He alſo ſaw four veſſels on ſhore at Port Maria, names unknown. The Plantain walks were much deſtroyed, but could not learn the extent of the damage, as the as the roads were impaſſable.

December 13.

Arrived ſince our laſt,

Ship Matilda, Travis, in 48 days from St. Sebaſtians. Left there, ſhip Orlando, Smith, New-York; Argus, Main, ditto; Alknomac, Atkins, do. Two Maries, ——, do. brig Mary, Barclay, do. Lydia, Roach, do. Hiram, Rice, do. Trial, ——, do. brig Amiable Creole, Eldridge, Philadelphia; Friendſhip, O'Conner, do. Two Siſters, Watſon, do. ſch'r Eliza, Forreſter, do. Bilboa, Perkins, do. brig Tuley, Stone, Norfolk; ſhip Eliza, Brown, Charleſton; Thomas, Higgins, do. Hope, Stephens, do. brig Nancy, Marſhall, do. ſchooner Minerva, ——, Boſton; barque Nixon, ——, Savannah. Nov. 21, in lat. 42, long. 45, ſpoke the brig Horizon, from Liſbon, bound to Boſton; had loſt his cabouſe, maintopmaſt and quarter-boards, in a gale of wind. laying to. Nov. 24, in lat. 24, long. 55, W. ſpoke a brig from Jamaica bound to Dublin. Dec. 4, in lat. 37, 42, long, 66, ſpoke the ſhip Brutus from Algiers, laſt from Gibraltar, bound to Salem, out 26 days. Dec. 5, in lat. 39, 12, long. 67, W. ſpoke Daniſh ſhip Phœnix from New-York, bound to Madeira, all well.

The arrival of the ſhip Matilda from St. Sebaſtians, has put us in poſſeſſion of Paris papers to the ſixteenth of October. We have examined them in vain for the copy of the convention lately concluded by our envoys, which we were given to underſtand had been publiſhed officially. The two following articles are all the intelligence we have yet deemed worth a tranſlation; the firſt as comprizing the operations of the army of Italy ſince our laſt report, and the ſecond as demonſtrative of the internal tranquillity of the republic.

Tranſlated for the Mercantile Advertiſer from Le Moniteur, of the 24th Vendemaire, 16th October, 1800.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Copy of a Report of the Operations of the right wing of the army of Italy, to the General in chief Brune, by Lieut. Gen. Dupont, dated 25th September.

"The body of troops commanded by gen. Pino, having evacuated the line of the Rubicon, and gone to Bologna, the armed brigands in Ferrara and Tuſcany thought the moment a favorable one to throw themſelves into Romania, and commit there every ſort of exceſs without oppoſition. They invaded the greateſt part of that territory, and advanced as far as Imola, cutting down the trees of liberty, turning the magiſtrates of the people out of office, and exerciſing every where the moſt abominable pillage.

"In order to ſurprize them in the midſt of their incurſions, I gave charge to gen. Monnier to ſend to Ferli the Ciſalpine ſecond half brigade, with a body of light troops from the 14th Huſſars and 4th regiment of Chaſſeurs. The general of diviſion Pino, who had the command of that expedition, arrived the 4th complementary day at Faenza, after having purſued the brigands, who had already taken poſſeſſion of Imola. They divided themſelves into ſeveral bodies, one going to Ferrara, another to Ravenna, and a third following the road of Arezzo. The general formed his troops into three columns, in order to overtake them. The brigands, on their way to Ferrara, were attacked near Lugo by one of the columns under the command of Ferrand, chief of brigade. Terror took poſſeſſion of them, and few made their eſcape.

"On the 5th complementary day the French column deſtined for Ravenna found there the brigands ready to make reſiſtance. Their defence was ſhort. The Chaſſuers of the 4th regiment, commanded by the chief of brigade, Yam, entered, and every man found with arms in his hands was exterminated.

"The ſame day a detachment of grenadiers ſurrounded the brigands, who were making their eſcape towards the Appenines. A ſimilar fate awaited the third body, and the few who remained hid themſelves in the mountains.

"At the moment when Bologna was threatened with an invaſion, the national guards acted with great firmneſs; they formed a column ready to co-operate with the French and Ciſalpine troops. I preſented to them 6 pieces of cannon, which I am perſuaded they will uſe glorioully againſt the common enemy.

"The Ciſalpine troops employed in that expedition have emulated the French in activity and bravery. Gen. Pino has rendered very important ſervices on the occaſion to the French and the Ciſalpine republic.

(Signed)

DUPONT, Lt. Gen.

PARIS, October 16.

The city of Bourdeaux continues to enjoy the greateſt tranquillity. Several circumſtances have furniſhed the opportunity of diſcovering the melioration of the public ſpirit. The feaſt of the Republic, the tranſlation of the remains of Michael Montaigne, the news of the prolongation of the armiſtice, and the diſcourſes of the firſt conſul to the envoys of the department have called forth a manifeſtation of the good ſentiments with which a great majority of the inhabitants of that beautiful city are animated.

The newſpapers aſſiſt the magiſtrates, by recommending union and the forgetfulneſs of paſt errors.

Proviſions of every ſort arrive in abundance; and the works which relate to ſalubrity, cleanlineſs, and embelliſhment, are progreſſing with activity.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

THURSDAY, Dec. 18.

The young men of Boſton have agreed to wear a black crape Cockade, from the 14th December, until the 22d February next, as a tribute of reſpect to the memory of WASHINGTON.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 15.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Robert Hooper. Mr. Morris in the chair.

After being read by the chairman the bill was reported to the houſe without amendment, and on the queſtion of engroſſing it for a third reading, Mr. Griſwold ſaid he wiſhed to be informed wherein the fact, on which the committee at the preſent ſeſſion had founded a favorable report, differed from thoſe on which the committee in 1797 founded a different report, which then ſtated that the loſs of the petitioner had ariſen from a want of care on his part.

Mr. S. Smith ſaid he had been a member of both committees. In 1797 the petitioner ſupported his claim only by his own aſſertions; he was therefore againſt allowing it, the report was unfavourable, though he believed it had never been acted upon by the houſe. During the preſent ſeſſion full proof had been exhibited that the loſs of the petitioner did not ariſe from any miſconduct of his, but from the inattention of the cuſtom-houſe officer.

Mr. Otis thought the caſe one of the plaineſt that could occur. The petitioner had imported certain ſpecified goods; had declared his intention to export them; and had applied to the proper officer for coaſtwiſe certificates and clearances, and all other papers neceſſary for effecting his purpoſe. It is well known that the deputy collector was generally ſupplied with blanks which he filed up as the caſe required. The petitioner, after expreſſing his wiſhes, and receiving from the deputy collector certain papers, aſked "Have I got all my papers," the anſwer was "yes"—Afterwards, when too late to retrieve the error, he found that he had not one.

Mr. Waln, on a former occaſion, had been oppoſed to the claim, becauſe proof had not been produced of landing the goods in a foreign country. Proof of this fact was now furniſhed. As he had no doubt of the exportation of the articles, and of their having been landed in a foreign country, which is all the law requires to entitle the exporter to a drawback, he thought the claim ought to be allowed.

On the queſtion for engroſſing the bill for a third reading to-morrow, it was agreed to without a diviſion.

On motion of Mr. Leib the Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the report of the Committee of Claims on the petition of William Nichols, late Marſhall of Pennſylvania. Mr. Morris in the chair.

The report was read which allows the claim made by William Nichols for the expences of the attendance of jurors and witneſſes on the trial of inſurgents in '95 before the circuit court of Pennſylavania.

Mr. Macon obſerved that the money ſtated by the petitioner to have been paid by him, was not warranted by any law exiſting at that time. The reaſon aſſigned by the petitioner for paying the ſums he wiſhed to be reimburſed was, that at the time he was young in office. The ſum allowed by the report, was the higheſt allowed in any ſtate to jurors and witneſſes, and was even higher than that paid in Pennſylvania. Under theſe circumſtances he moved that the committee ſhould riſe, and report progreſs.

Mr. Waln ſaid that the judges had ſanctioned the ſums allowed in the report; and though there was no law that authoriſed it, the meaſure was juſtified by the neceſſity of the caſe. The allowance made was to individuals in the double capacity of jurors and witneſſes. It was thought equitable that they ſhould be compenſated in both characters. The ſums allowed were the ſame as thoſe that were allowed in the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania. Theſe conſiderations made him friendly to the report.

The queſtion for the committee's riſing was loſt.

The committee then concurred in the report of the Committee of Claims, which concurrence being reported to the Houſe, was confirmed by them, and the committee of Claims inſtructed to report a Bill.

Mr. Cooper, after ſome prefatory remarks, moved the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of repealing an act for the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, and for the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Huger moved that when the houſe adjourned, it adjourn till 12 o'clock.——Negatived.

TUESDAY, December 16.

The bill for the relief of Robert Hooper was read the third time and paſſed.

CATALONIA WINE
in hhds—and a few bales of
PAPER,
Juſt landing, and for ſale on Merchants' wharf.
JOSIAH OBEAR.
Dec. 18. 3td‡

Waſhington Tavern.

Peter Heiſkell

Acquaints his former cuſtomers and the public in general, that he has removed from *Staunton* and eſtabliſhed an Inn in *Alexandria.*

☞ He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18. eo4w

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW,
At 10 o'clock, will be offered for ſale at the Vendue-Store,
Jamaica Rum in hogſheads,
French Brandy in pipes, Whiſkey in barrels, brown Sugar in barrels, loaf and lump Sugars in lots, Coffee in bags, Raiſins in kegs, Soap in boxes, Tobacco in kegs, Hardware, Nails, &c. &c.
Alſo, a quantity of
DRY GOODS,
Conſiſting of broad and foreſt Cloths, Flannels and Bazes, blue and white Kerſeys, Swanſkins, Iriſh linens and Checks, ſail Duck, nuns and coloured Threads, Ribbons, Umbrellas, Hats and a number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
December 18. *Auctioneer.*

For Sale or Charter,

The SCHOONER

MISSISSIPPI,

750 or 800 barrels burthen, now lying at Merchant's wharf, and ready for ſea.

Wm. HODGSON.

Dec. 15. dtf

Notice is hereby given to the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court Houſe in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of chooſing nine Directors of ſaid Bank, for the enſuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

Dec. 16. d4w

Shreve and Janney

Have juſt received, per the brig Sukey and Betſey, capt. Caleb Cook,

100 pieces Ruſſia Sheeting
50 do do Sail Duck
23 coils do Cordage

which they will ſell low for caſh or exchange for flour or corn. They will give Caſh for white Beans and Peaſe.

December 16. eo

Juſt arrived, and for Sale on board the ſhip America, now lying at Gilpin's wharf, the following

INDIA GOODS.

Oude coſahs, emertys, allibad mamoodys, do. baſtas, boram baſtas, luckepoor baſtas, berboon gurrahs, allibad ſannahs, China cuſters, check handkerchiefs, bandannoe do. ſilk florentines, coloured ſattins, Engliſh luteſtrings, India do. black ſattins, pantaloons, calicoes, with a great variety plain and figured muſlins, which will be ſold low for caſh.

December 16. d

The Subſcribers and Members of the Mutual Inſurance Company againſt Fire on Goods and Furniture in the ſtate of Virginia, are hereby requeſted to attend in perſon or by proxy their annual General Meeting to be held on the ſecond Wedneſday in next January, which being the fourteenth day of the ſaid month.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent.

Richmond, Dec. 6. (16) 4t ſaw

All perſons concerned, are cautioned againſt paying any money they may owe to the office of the Mirror, into the hands of Mr. William Glaſcock, after this date.

Wm. FOWLER.

Dec. 16. 3t

Shreve and Janney,

Have for ſale at thier ſtore, on Union. between Prince and Duke-ſtreets.

Caſtile ſoap in boxes
4th proof Barcelona brandy
A few tierces of whiſkey
Eaſt and Weſt-India ſugar, coffee, &c.
Hyſon, ſuchong and bohea tea
A quantity of dipt candles
Writing paper aſſorted, in bales
Wrapping do.
China, aſſorted handſomely, in caſes
Soal and upper leather
Men's Women's and children's ſhoes of different qualities
Leading and other lines
A few pieces of handſome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be ſold low for caſh or country produce.

December 12. eo

FOR SALE,

The following Property:

THREE Lots on the Eaſt ſide of Waſhington-ſtreet, between King and Prince Streets, 22 feet front, 113 feet 10 inches dee—One of theſe lots is bounded on the ſouth ſide by a ten feet alley—the other two have an outlet of ten feet to ſaid alley. Valued at 350 dollars each.

Three Lots on the North ſide of Prince-ſtreet, near the corner of Waſhington-ſtreet, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, to an alley of ten feet, communicating with Waſhington-ſtreet—valued at 320 dollars each.

A Lot on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes Streets, with a front of 41 feet 8 inches on the Weſt ſide of Fairfax-ſtreet, and 77 feet on the North ſide of Wilkes-ſtreet—valued at 450 dollars.

A Lot on Wilkes-ſtreet, joining a 3 feet alley taken off the Weſt end of the laſt mentioned lot, 25 feet front and 61 feet deep—valued at 110 dollars.

An half-acre Lot, or one fourth of a ſquare, on the Weſt ſide of Fairfax-ſtreet, and North ſide of Gibbon-ſtreet. This lot having a ſouth and eaſt front, is valued at 1000 dollars—ſubject to a ground rent of ſeventeen pounds one ſhilling per annum, but the rents all paid up to the 1ſt inſtant.

An acre Lot, or half a ſquare, bounded on the eaſt by Pitt-ſtreet, on the north by Wilkes-ſtreet, and on the weſt by St. Aſaph-ſtreet. Twenty feet of this lot is let out at one dollar per foot—ſubject to an annual rent of twenty pounds per annum, which is all paid up to the 1ſt of 8th month laſt. This lot is valued at 2000 dollars.

To ſave trouble, the prices of each of the lots are mentioned. The terms of payment are one fourth in hand, one fourth in ſix months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remainder in two years from the 31ſt of next month. Thoſe who chooſe to make an offer for any of thoſe lots will pleaſe to ſend their terms ſealed up and directed to John Jenney of this town, marked on the outſide an offer for William Hartſhorne's lots. The higheſt offer (if above the terms here put down) to be the buyer. Not leſs than five dollars for each of the ſmall lots to be received as an offer, nor leſs than ten dollars for the larger, or two laſt mentioned lots; and where more than one offer the ſame price, the right to be determined by drawing lots.

After the ſecond payment a deed and good title will be given provided the property be mortgaged for the ſum remaining due.

On the 31ſt of the 12th month next, the ſeveral offers will be opened at the Golden Ball, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the preſence of John Jenney, John Dunlap, and Abraham Hewes, and as many of the offerers as chooſe to attend, when the firſt payment will be received, and an engagement entered into for a full compliance on the part of the ſeller.

A plan of the lots is left with John Dunlap, who will ſhew it to thoſe who may pleaſe to call at his ſtore.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, 11th mo. 17th, 1800.

Two active Lads about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions would be taken as apprentices at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiſer.

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY,
The 18th December, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room,

Whiſkey in tierces and bls.
Rum in barrels
French Brandy in pipes
Malaga Wine in pipes and qr. caſks
Brown Sugar in barrels
Loaf do. in lots
Soap in boxes
Nails in caſks
Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are

Carpets and Carpeting
Plains
Plaids
Duffils
Flannels
Swanſdown
Keſeymeres
Coating
Broadcloths,
Stuffs
Iriſh Linens
Humhums
Muſlins
Checks
Shawls
Handkerchiefs
Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Dec. 11. *Auctioneers.*

TO BE SOLD,

By William Hartſhorne,

On Col. Hooe's Wharf,

Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Wheat Bran by the quantity,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.
☞ Caſh given for Wheat as uſual.

Alexandria, 12th mo. 6, 1800. eo9t

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dreſſer and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, fourth door ſouth of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the neweſt faſhion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wiſhing to ſee his Patterns, may be accommodated by ſending a ſervant to his ſhop.

☞ He has for ſale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

NOTICE.

THE lower ferry is now prepared for the conveyance of paſſengers, from the Point on the South ſide of the Eaſtern Branch, to South Capitol-ſtreet, where every attendance will be given.

December 8. *d12t*

POST-OFFICE,

Alexandria, 13th Nov. 1800.

THE WINTER ESTABLISHMENT of the STAGES.

THE Northern Mail arrives every day, Monday excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and cloſes every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Southern Mail arrives every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and cloſes every day, Saturday excepted, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Wincheſter. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will ſhew the lands.

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fiſh Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburg. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county, will ſhew theſe lands.

One hundred ſeventy-ſix and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within 3-4 of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, moſtly in cultivation, with 274 fine *ſugar trees* on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good ſugar annually. There are alſo a ſeat for griſt and ſaw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing ſtream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houſes and fencing, and rented laſt year for produce equal to ſixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joſeph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will ſhew it. I will ſell all, or any of the above lands for caſh, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the City of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 25, 1800.

WAY & GROFF,

PRINTERS,

North E-Street, near the General Poſt-Office, City of Waſhington,

HAVE connected the Book-Binding with the Printing Buſineſs; both of which they will execute with neatneſs and expedition.

One or two young men, Printers, and one young man, Book-Binder, will meet with employment, by application as above.

Alſo, one or two active Lads will be taken as apprentices to either of the ſaid branches of buſineſs.

November 26, 1800.

War Department,

November 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments, in the ſervice of the United States, are informed, that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were conſumed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening laſt. Thoſe who continue to deſire to be conſidered as candidates will ſee rhe propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,
Secretary of War.

ALEXANDRIA:
PRINTED BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET, a few doors above the
WASHINGTON TAVERN.